

REP'YEV, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich.; BRADIS, V.M., retsenzent.; BEREZANSKAYA,
Ye.S., retsenzent.; LEPESHKINA, N.I., red.; NATANOV, M.I., tekhn. red.

[General methods of teaching mathematics; a manual for pedagogical
institutes] Obshchaia metodika prepodavaniia matematiki; posobie
dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 222 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

16(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2876

Rep'yev, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich

Obshchaya metodika prepodavaniya matematiki; posobiye dlya pedagogicheskikh institutov (General Methods of Teaching Mathematics; a Manual for Pedagogical Institutes) Moscow, Uchpedgiz, 1958. 222 p. 35,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N.I. Lepeshkina; Tech. Ed.: M.I. Natapov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students at teachers colleges. It may be useful to secondary school mathematics teachers and to students of physicomathematics departments preparing for teaching work.

COVERAGE: The author analyzes the purpose of mathematics teaching in Soviet secondary schools, and discusses methods of teaching basic mathematical concepts. Considerable attention is devoted to inductive and deductive methods in secondary school mathematics teaching. The methods of analysis

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
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16

Tartaric acid content and alkalinity of ash of Hungarian wines with special regard to the identification of wines of American vine types. *Casa Requigny and István Szocs. Magyar Ámpel. Értekez. 9, 425-7 (1935).*—Wine from vines of American types (Othello, Noah, Delaware, etc.) contained generally more tartaric acid and had more alk. ash than wines from other vines. Hungarian wine contained 0.071–0.085 g. per 100 cc. of tartaric acid and ash alkalinities ranged from 1.04 to 10.20 cc. *N* acid for 1 g. ash. S. S. de Finafy

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
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1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
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The inverting effect of some Hungarian wine yeasts. <i>Géza Requin</i> and <i>István Soós</i>. <i>Magyar Ártal.</i> <i>Érték</i>: 9, 411-12 (1965).—Seven types were examined, and the numerical results are given in detail. S. S. de F.																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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The alcohol-enduring capacity of Hungarian wine yeasts. Géza Rághy and István Soós. <i>Magyar Ásvány.</i> <i>Értékei</i>, 9, 407-10 (1938).—By means of special cultures alc. contents of 18.26-18.37% by vol. can be produced. The best types are "Tokaj 22" and "Eger 1." S. S. de Finály																																																			
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Sulfuration methods of wine. Géza Regényi and István Soós. <i>Magyar Ártéskor</i>. Budapest, 9, 440-2(1958). Sulfuration of wines by means of sheets of elementary S, liquefied SO₂ and K metabisulfite was examined. The fixation of SO₂ was the same in each case. The application of K metabisulfite increased the ash content by 5-6%. Also the alk. of the ash was somewhat higher. There was no difference in the tastes of the wines sulfurated by the different methods. S. S. de Pinály																			
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON VARIANTS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX Refermentation of wine to determine deficiency of nutrient salts for yeast. <i>Oéza Requimy and István Székely</i>. <i>Magyar Ártéki. Értéki. 9, 402-4(1935).</i>—A wine contg. N compds. in a normal amount can be refermented three times in succession. The first process is normal; further fermentations became much slower. A fourth re-fermentation is possible only on addn. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$. Yeast cells remained much longer in suspension when NH_4 salt was added and thus clarifying was much impeded. S. S. de Finálv																																																			
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<i>OK</i> Fermentation of musts improved with concentrated must and sucrose. Géza Regúnyi and István Soós. Magyar Ártérol. Értékel. 9, 304-401 (1935).—Musts improved with sucrose fermented much more weakly when inoculated with special yeast cultures. Those treated with must concd. under high vacuum showed the strongest and most complete fermentation. This explains why sometimes improved wines begin later on to ferment again. S. S. de Finály																			
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Evaporation losses in wine. *Céza Requinxi* and *István Sós. Magyar Ámpel. Értéke. 8. 448 (1935).*—No significant losses could be observed. Generally there was a decrease of 0.1–0.2 vol. % alc. from wine stored in warm rooms in open containers and stirred often. S. S. d. F.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																													
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																							
04 Desacidifying wines beginning to turn vinegary. <i>Cita Requint and István Soda. Magyar Ámpelol. Pályasz. 9:489-4(1933).</i>—A wine contg. 0.79 g. total acids as tartaric acid (of which 0.215 g. was acetic acid) was neutralized with CaCO_3 in 3 phases. In each step 0.2% acid was removed. Detns. of volatile acids showed that first tartaric and malic acids are neutralized, then acetic acid. Vinegary taste could not be removed by treatment with CaCO_3. S. S. de Pálmér 16																																																							
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Clarifying wines fermented with pure yeast cultures. Géza Requinyl and István Szék. <i>Magyar Ártéskönyv</i>, 6, 222-5 (1935).—Wines fermented by Hungarian pure yeast cultures could be well clarified. These yeasts seemed to have better effect than the Champagne Haut-williers pure cultures. S. S. de Fényi																																																			
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RERABEK, J.

"Report on the meeting of the Central Radiobiological Commission"

Vestnik. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, special issue, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

Bernick, J.

AGRICULTURE

Radiobiological research in applied agriculture. p. 329.

Vol. 5, no. 6, 1958

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959

REPAPEK, J.

SCIENCE

Periodical BULLETIN RADIOBIOLOGICKE KOMISE. Vol. 3, no. 11/12, Dec. 1958.

REPAPEK, J. Suggestions for the building of radiobiological working sites.
p. 313.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LJ, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959.
Unclassified

BERANEK, J.

Application of nuclear energy in agriculture and forestry.

p. 548 (Vestnik) Vol 4 no 10 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) 10, Vol 7 no 1 Jan 1958

HRABEK, J. ; BOBENIK, A.

Use of curare in catching Cervidae. p. 199.

Vol. 7, 1954

PRACE VYZKUMNECH USTAVU LESNICKYCH CSR.

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

KERABEK, J. ; PUBEK, A.

Phosphorus metabolism in Cervidae. p, 183.

Vol. 7, 1954

PRACE VILKUMNYCH USTAVU LESNICKYCH CSR.

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

RERABEK J.

2836. RERABEK J., VESELY K. and ZIZKOVA A. Odd. pro nemoc. ženské a dětsk. gynek. Poliklin., Karlova Univ., Praha. *Klasifikace cytologických kritérií malignity se zvláštním zřetelem k rakovině děložního čípku. Classification of cytological changes in cancer of the cervix uteri ČSL. GYNAEK. 1953, 18/5 (434-451) Tables 1

The cellular changes are divided into 4 groups: (1) normal, (2) benign, (3) suspicious, (4) malignant. All cellular changes are compared with the vaginal flora because inflammation, especially that caused by trichomonas, may cause suspicious and malignant cellular changes. Therefore group II and III are divided into 2 subgroups which do not differ morphologically, but do differ essentially in their microbial picture. In these groups a cytological re-examination is recommended after the inflammation has been treated. It is not necessary to divide the malignant changes into 2 groups according to the quantity of the malignant cells as it is not the quantity of malignant cells that is important, but only the fact that they are present at all. Cases of group IV must be checked up by a biopsy. For examination of the smears the method of Passini (smears taken from the suspected site at colposcopy) is recommended.

Vesely - Prague (X, 5, 16)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section V, Vol. 7 No. 9

REFÁBEK, J.

Hormone determinations in youths at the end of puberty.
Marie Obrdová-Dvořáková, R. Tyaroh, and J. Refábek
(Karl's Univ. Praha, Czech.). *Casopis Lékařů Českých* 90:
713-15(1951).—In 15 boys and 25 girls of 12-16 years
17-keto steroids (1) were detd. in urine according to Callow,
et al. (C.A. 33, 1974); the gonadokinin according to Deanesly
(C.A. 30, 8500), and the estrogens by making vaginal
smears on castrated rats. 1 was detd. in the collected 24-
hr. urine sample, and in girls the values during menstruation
are tabulated separate from the ones from nonmenstruating
girls. The amt. of 1 in girls decreases in the period pre-
ceding puberty, which preceding state was ascertained
by a gynecological examn. Shortly prior to menstruation
girls excrete more 1 than during the menstruation. With
boys the more 1 is excreted the older the boy and the more
he approaches the end of puberty. Werner Jacobson

(2)

OBRDOVA-DVORACKOVA, M.; TVAROH, F.; RERAHEK, J.

Investigation on hormonal excretion in puberty. Cas. lek. česk.
90 no.23:713-715 8 June 1951. (CIML 20:9)

1. Of the Institute of School Health (Health Center for Working Youth).
2. Of the Institute of Biology of the Medical Faculty of Charles University.
3. Consultation Center for Adolescents.

RERABEK, J.; AUSKOVA, M.; BURDOVA-JASSEROVA, D.; MELIBOVA, V.

Biologic properties of substitute derivatives of o-aminoazotoluene. Cas.cesk.lek.Ved.priloha 63 no.9-12:286-293 Dec 1950.
(CJML 20:9)

1. Of the Institute of General Biology of Charles University and of the Biological Laboratory of the Biochemical Research Institute of the National Enterprise of Czechoslovak Chemical Plants.

JEAN, V.

RERABEK, J.

Detoxication of drugs in the body. Cas. cesk. lek. 63 no.21:262-
270 15 Nov 50. (CLML 20:4)

IN 244T12

Czechoslovakia/Medicine - Cancer, Nitrogen Mustards May 52

"Cancer Chemotherapy," J. Rerabek

"Ceskoslovenska Farmacie" Vol 1, No 5, pp 239-244

Reviews the subject of the chemotherapy of cancer. Mentions methyl-di(beta-chloroethyl)amine, ethyl-di(beta-chloroethyl)amine, and tri(beta-chloroethyl)amine (I) as substances that are of importance in this connection. Says that to the same type as the latter I or nitrogen mustards in general belongs also a new domestic commercially available?

244T12

Product made at Vychodoceske Chemicke Zavod, Rybitvi. This product is designated by the symbol TS 160.

244T12

LA

11 H

Nucleic acid synthesis in the liver cell after methylthiouracil. J. Reřábek (Charles IV Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Nature* 164, 703-4 (1949); cf. *C. A.* 42, 3077b.—Although the incorporation of 4-methyl-2-thiouracil does not affect the deoxyribose nucleic acid content of rat liver cells, it does produce a significant increase in the content of ribose nucleic acid. Vitamin A is found to have no protective influence on the nucleotide synthesis in the thiouracil liver, and combined medication of thiouracil with vitamin A results in no changes in the increase of ribose nucleic acid which is caused by the goitrogenic drug alone. The increased formation of ribose nucleic acid demonstrates that methylthiouracil can be used for the biosynthesis of cytoplasmic nucleotide by the liver cells. C. H.

CA

// - H

Chemotherapy of cancer. J. Reláček (Univ. Prague).
Ceskoslov. farm. 1, 269-76(1952).—A review with 54 refer-
ences. Dagmar Hublková

C A

11B

Fractionation of thyroid cells. Jaroslav Refáček (Univ. Charles IV, Prague, Czech.). *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta* 7, 182-3 (1951) (in English).—Fresh swine thyroids were fractionated by differential centrifugation in pure nuclei, chondriome, and cytoplasm, contg. 4.85, 0.97, and 145.12 mg. thyroxine, resp., per 100 g. dry gland, and 8.07, 1.04, and 165.52 mg. diiodotyrosine, resp. Peter Bernfeld

RESEARCH, JAROSLAV

CH

1104

Biological properties of substituted derivatives of α -aminotoluene. Jaroslav Režábek, Marie Aulková, Dagmar Burdová-Jasnerová, and Vlasta Nelibová (Charles Univ., Prague). *Časopis Českého lékařstva* 63, 280-83 (1960)(English summary).--The ability of substituted α -aminotoluene, methylaminazobenzene, and related compds. to stimulate epithelial growth and bacteriostatic action, is increased proportionately to their sol. in water; their affinity to lipids should also be high. Incorporation of sulfonamidic group and of azo linkages into α -aminotoluene mol. increases bacteriostatic power, while methylation despite its favorable effect on initial epithelization, does not arrest bacterial growth. Oldřich Selek

CA

11B

Fractionation of thyroid cells—quantitative distribution of thyroxine, diiodotyrosine, and nucleic acids in isolated cell fractions. Jaroslav Reháček (Univ. Charles IV, Prague, Czech.). *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta* 8, 389-90 (1952) (in English); cf. C.A. 46, 6089a. —Fresh swine thyroids were minced, frozen, minced again, homogenized in ice-cold H₂O (2 times wt. of thyroids), and further homogenized at 0.5° as citric acid was added. The homogenate was filtered through cheesecloth (and again through flannel for chondriomes). The thyroid cell nuclei, chondriome I (mitochondria and chondriocontes), and chondriome II (microsomes) were fractionated by centrifugation. Concns. of pentosenucleic acid, desoxypentosenucleic acid, thyroxine, and diiodotyrosine in the thyroid cell were detd. as follows (in order): nucleus (7.5, 50.5, 2.7, and 4.7%); chondriome I (4.0, 0.6, 0.4, and 0.6%); chondriome II (1.7, 0.6, 0.3, and —%); and cytoplasm (+ colloid) (80.8, 48.3, 90.6, and 94.7%). The possible origins of these chem. secretions are discussed.

Arlan G. Roberts

HERABEK ✓
CZECOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid
Combustible Minerals.

H-21

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12481.

Author : V. Herabek.

Inst : Not given

Title : New Method of Size Determination of Coal and Coke Grains.

Orig Pub : Palina, 1957, 37, No 5, 152 - 157.

Abstract : A method of computative treatment of coal or coke screening data based on the theses of statistical physics is proposed; this method consists in computing a parameter expressing (in %) the degree of correspondence of the grain size to the magnitude best for the fuel of the given kind. Examples of the application of such a parameter to the evaluation of the crushing degree of coal and coke are presented.

Card 1/1

RERABEK, V.

A new method of designating the granulation of coal and coke. p. 152. (Paliva, Vol. 37, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

RERABEK, V

✓ Assessing Blast-Furnace Coke Quality. III. A new Method of Assessing Coke Quality. P. Havel and V. Rerábek. (Poland, 1958, 40, (10), 439-444). [In Czech]. A criterion for assessing coke quality by mechanical methods is proposed. This is based on the sum of four parameters relating to the strength, the frequency of fissures, the resistance to splintering, and the sieve-fraction of particles below 1 cm. dia. obtained after 300 revolutions in the "Allicum" wear-testing drum. The method was checked with 20 different samples of blast-furnace coke. --P. V.

pb
arf

RERABEK, V.

✓ 2363* (Czech.) Evaluating Coke for Blast Furnaces. *Hodnocení koksu pro vysoké peci. III. A New Method of Evaluating Coke. Nový způsob hodnocení koksu.* O. Havel and V. Rerábek. *Pulica*, v. 38, no. 10, Oct. 1956, p. 329-334.

Evaluates present methods and compares mechanical testing methods and their inadequacies. Suggests simple method of evaluation to determine firmness, quantity of fragmentation, fragmentation resistance, and over-all quality.

2

MAJSKY, A.; RERABKOVA, E.; PESKOVA, D.; Technical collaboration: KRESKEVOA, M.;
KRECEK, M.

The demonstration in some permanent strains of malignant cells of group-specific ABO (ABH) agglutinogens and D(Rh₀) receptors. Neoplasma 9 no.2:141-149 1962.

1. Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague, CSSR.

(NEOPLASMS immunol)

BEL'TYUKOVA, K.N.; BEY-BIYENKO, I.G.; BUYANOVA, O.F.; DETINOVA, T.S.;
RERBERG, M.S.; SHLENOVA, M.F.

Preliminary report on the development of a system of measures for
the control of blood-sucking insects at the construction site of the
Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27
no.1:20-26 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz sektora entomologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitolo-
logii i gel'matologii Ministerstva zdравookhraneniya SSSR (dir. insti-
tuta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.N.Beklemishev).
Pernskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i iz Krasnoyarskoy krayevoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach S.I.Nozik)
(INSECTS,
control measures in rural construction zones, evaluation
(Rus))

L 114261-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD
ACC NR: AT6003897 SOURCE CODE: UR/2863/65/004/000/0598/0604

AUTHOR: ~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE~~ Tuesday, August 01, 2000 ~~CIA-RDP86-00513R001~~ 5
Kuz'mina, R. I.; Barkhatova, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Processing human excrement by means of naturally occurring algal and
bacterial populations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii,
v. 4, 1965, 598-604

TOPIC TAGS: Chlorella, bacteria, algae, life support system, chemical precipitation,
excretion, vacuum distillation, closed ecology system, centrifugation, water, processed
animal product, chemical purity, water purification

ABSTRACT: Small, closed, life-support systems based on recirculation of biosubstances
consist of three phases: 1) synthesis, 2) consumption, and 3) reutilization (i.e.,
recirculation into the system of the products of human vital activity). An attempt
was made to reclaim water. Naturally occurring populations of Chlorella vulgaris
and bacteria were chosen as agents by which it was hoped to achieve a higher degree
of efficiency than is usual with phytoplankton and bacterial flora in sewage basins.
A three-step culture process, affording sufficient mineralization of excreted organic
matter, the creation of an algae biomass, and production of secondary, humus-type
organic matter, was used.

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Results show that the regenerated water conforms to most international standards (see Table 1). Organic matter, mostly humus (as is characteristic of aerobic processing) can easily be precipitated by the addition of Fe-AL cations. Further physical and chemical purification is simple, without significant loss of water from the system.

Table 1. Results of biological processing (USSR)
compared with foreign standards

Country	Dry residue	Organic matter	H ⁺	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	NO ₃ ⁻	NO ₂ ⁻	NH ₄ ⁺
Belgium	500	2-5	20	8	2-65	4	—	—
Sweden	500	2.5	—	20	—	20	0	0.02
France	500	2.0	—	40	—	—	0	0
USSR	500-600	2-3	19	20-30	80	30-40	traces	

The most serious disadvantage is that 1 to 2 months are required to process and regenerate water from the normal excretion of 24 hours. Culture intensification (dilution of 1 : 40 instead of 1 : 80, with 8 hours of

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illumination in 24) cut this time to 72 hours. The water obtained (after precipitation of secondary organic matter) conformed to the GOST standard 2761 (1957) for water supply sources. Results of chemical analysis are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Medium from human wastes (dilution 1 : 40) processed by stepwise laboratory cultivation

Medium from human excreta	NH ₄	NO ₃	NO ₂	Albumi- noid N	Alka- linity mg/eq	Hard- ness, mg/eq	Cl'	SO ₄ '	Mg	Ca	P	Fe ₂ O ₃	Perman- ganate number
	mg/liter				mg/liter								
Before	8.5	4.5	0.04	15.2	2.6	2.5	180.00	137.7	11.2	25.80	23.5	0.1	100.8
After	0.34	1.07	0.001	—	2.5	1.1	176.40	97.5	8.16	9.5	0.00	0.05	35.6

Intensive algae culture on a potassium-urine substrate in a water-closed system for 5 months showed: 1) Due to the presence in human wastes of substantial amounts of minerals not required by the organisms

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ACC NR: AT6003897

Table 3. Utilization of elements by Chlorella
in human waste culture (in mg)

Element	Medium at outset 1:40	Amount of ele- ment used by algae	Medium at end	Remainder
Carbon	118,3	1640	36,9	13.6-fold deficit
Nitrogen	82,19	67,75	14,47	82,23
Phosphorus	23,5	22,76	0,0	22,76
Sulfur	18,86	5,86	13,0	18,86
Magnesium	11,2	3,04	8,16	11,2
Calcium	25,9	15,84	9,5	25,34

used (Chlorella and bacterial flora), mineral salts were not assimilated but accumulated to saturation and then began to precipitate out of solution. This led to pH fluctuations in the medium. 2) Prolonged (5 months) culture caused saturation of the medium with soluble and nonsoluble humus-type organic matter. Nonsoluble matter can be removed by precipitation, but the soluble matter accumulates and suppresses the vital activity of the Chlorella and bacteria. Physical and chemical purification to remove soluble organics is required from time to time to prevent deterioration of the system. Centrifugation followed by vacuum distillation proved highly

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ACC NR: AT6003897

effective for removing sodium and sulfur. NaCl (up to 2 g/liter stimulated the algae, and larger amounts (up to 4 or 5 g/liter) did no harm. Table 3 shows the amounts of various elements present in the medium at the beginning, used by the Chlorella, and present in the medium at the end of the process.

One approach to these problems may be the alteration of human diet to bring the composition of excreta more closely in line with the requirements of the algal-bacterial link. For instance, human diet might be enriched with nitrogen, phosphorus, and magnesium to combine with excess sulfur and potassium to form compounds more easily assimilable by the algae-bacteria population.

Biological recirculation of substances advantageously combines four functions in a single process: 1) primary biomass synthesis, 2) reutilization of raw waste, 3) primary purification of water, and 4) regeneration of oxygen. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

TS
Card 5/5

TIMOFEYEVA, L. V.; GRASIS, V. K.; MERINOV, V. A.; LEBEDENKO, T. D.;
RERBERG, M. S.

Method of survey with reference to tick encephalitis and gnats
in the exploration of new territories. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol.
no.6:710-715 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy medi-
tsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR (dir. - prof. P. G. Sergiyev) i Krasnoyarskoy krayevoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach S. I.
Nozik)

(ENCEPHALITIS) (DIPTERA)

RERBERG, M.S.; VOROB'YEVA, T.I.; KUS'MINA, R.I.; BARKHATOVA, I.M.

Transformation of human excretions with the help of a natural
algae-bacterial community. Probl. koen. biol. 4:598-601 '66.
(MIRA 18:9)

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444 5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24270.

Author : Rerberg, M. S.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Phenology of Ticks Ixodes persulcatus in the
Region of the Stolby State Reservation Near Kras-
noyarsk.

Orig Pub: Med. parazitol. i parazitarn. bolezni, 1958, 27,
No 2, 208-210.

Abstract: Observations of various types of stations in the
Kuysumskiye Mountains showed that in 1957, in
adult ticks I. persulcatus, there were three peaks
of abundance in the beginning and end of May, and
in the middle of June.

ACCESSION NR: AP4036729

S/0020/64/156/002/0457/0460

AUTHOR: Gurevich, A. A.; Trubachev, I. N.; Rerberg, M. S.

TITLE: On the effect of hydrogen peroxide on nitrate reduction in green plants

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 457-460

TOPIC TAGS: nitrate reduction, hydrogen peroxide, algae, chlorella, nitrate, ammonia, amination, nitrogen, biosynthesis

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated whether an external introduction of a physiologically admissible concentration of hydrogen peroxide, under certain conditions, would affect nitrate reduction in a plant and, so, produce an increase in ammonia formation. The experimental subjects were one-celled green algae (chlorella vulgaris, a thermophylic variant). From some of the experimental results, it was shown that the addition of hydrogen peroxide to the nitrate solution, under either night or daylight conditions, increased ammonia production from the plant to the surrounding environment by an average of more than 1-1/2 times. When the nitrogen was depleted, however, the chlorella did not give off ammonia. It was concluded, therefore, that for green plants, the biosynthesis of albuminous matter from nitrates was accomplish-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4036729

ed with the assistance of the induced reduction reaction. Orig. art. has: 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki. Sibirskogo otdeleniya. Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Sep63

DATE ACQ: 16Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

RERBERG, M.S.

The phenology of Ixodes persulcatus in the Stolby Preserve near Krasnoyarsk. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.2:208-210 Mr-Apr '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Krasnoyarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach S.I. Nozik) (TICKS,

Ixodes persulcatus, phenol. study (Rus))

RERBERG, M.S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 29 no.5:528-532 S.O. '80. (MIRA 13:12) 5

1. Iz Krasnoyarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach S.N. Nozik). (KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY--ENCEPHALITIS)

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

GRIGOR'YEV, S.S.; REREN, B.B.; ROZENMAN, Ye.B.; MYAGKOV, V.A., redaktor;
POLTEVA, B.Kh., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Work experience of the Vyazemskiy Forest Industry Establishment]
Opyt raboty Viazemskogo lespromkhoza. Sost. S.S. Grigor'ev i dr.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 23 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo lesnoy promyshlennosti.
TSentral'noe biuro tekhnicheskoi informatsii.
(Vyazemskiy--Forests and forestry)

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by
Viruses and Rickettsiae.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 17, 1958, No. 78938

Author : Rerer, G.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Newest Methods of Prophylaxis and Treatment of a
Hoof-and-Mouth Disease and Swine Fever.

Orig Pub : Mezhdunar. s.-kh. zh., 1957, No. 2, 62-70.

Abstract : Sufficiencies and insufficiencies are reviewed of methods
of fighting hoof-and-mouth disease (slaughter of infected
and suspicious animals, vaccination, combination of
slaughter and vaccination), of different systems of vacci-
nation against hoof-and-mouth disease, as well as methods
of immunization against swine fever.

Card 1/1

BERICHA, Jaroslav, inz.

Handling of raw materials, semifinished products, and products
in panel factories. Poz stavby ll no.5:240-242 '63.

1. Vyvojove pracoviste, Pozemni stavby, n.p., Karlovy Vary.

REKICHA, Karel, inz.; MAYER, Vilem, inz.

Photometric determination of zircon by xylenol orange. Hut listy 17
no.12:883-884 D '62.

1. Vitkovické železářny Klementa Gottwaldů, Ostrava.

ZAHRADNIK, R.; RERICH, R.; AZAMIT, P.; REZABKOVA, M.; SKRAMOVSKY, S.

Reaction of some cations of heavy metals with slightly soluble calcium compounds. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.1:146-158 Ja '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institut für Arbeitshygiene und Berufskrankheiten, Prag, und
Institut für anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversität, Prag.
(Heavy metals) (Cations) (Calcium)

KOCHLOEFL, K.; SCHNEIDER, P.; RERICH, R.; BAZANT, V.

Investigation of the composition of lignite-tar fraction at
Sdp. 220-280 C. Pt. 2. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 12:3362-3381 D '63.

1. Institut für theoretische Grundlagen der chemischen Technik,
Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KOCHLOEFL, K.; SCHNEIDER, P.; RERICH, R.; BAZANT, V.

Institute of Theoretical Fundamentals of Chemical Technics of
the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institut für
theoretische Grundlagen der chemischen Technik, Tschecho-
slowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften), Prague (for
all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 12, 1963, pp 3362-3380

"Examination of the Composition of Brown Coal Tar Fraction
of 220-280° C. II. Isoparaffin and Cycloparaffin
Carburetted Hydrogen."

SMRCEK, Karel, inz.; RERICHA, Roman, promovany chemik; KANDL, Jan, inz.

Effect of surface properties of solid and liquid phases on the formation of green pellets. Hut listy 16 no.5:318-324 My '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav, Zelezne doly a hrudkovny, Mnisek pod Brdy.

HERICHA, V.,
M. PROTIVA, (No Journal)

CH

Derivatives of β -cyanopropionic acid. M. Protiva, V. Reticha, and J. O. Holk. *Chem. Listy* 44, 231 (1950).

KCN (105 g) in 400 ml 90% EtOH, at 40° was treated with 240 g $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ in 150 ml EtOH, after the spontaneous reaction subsided, the mixt. was refluxed 2-3 hrs., the NaBr filtered off, the EtOH evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue extd. with CHCl_3 , the CHCl_3 stripped off, and the residue distd. at 110-1° at 15 mm or 120-1° at 20 mm to yield 112 g (67%) $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ (I). 163.5 g, 25 g EtOH, and 400 ml Et_2O sol'd. with dry HCl with cooling yielded 95 g (91%) $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN} \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ (II). HCl sol'd. in 102.5° (decompos.), after standing in the icebox. II (20.9 g) in 50 ml EtOH, allowed to stand with 150 ml 6% NH_3 in EtOH 12 hrs. at room temp. and a few hrs. in the icebox, yielded 11 g 2-amino-5-pyrrolidone (III). m. 190.5°, raised by a few crystals from dil. EtOH to 225-30° (decompos.). III (2 g) gave 0.8 g succinimide by hydrolysis with 60 ml water after refluxing 3 hrs. Hydrolysis of III by Ba(OH)_2 gave succinic acid. *N*-Benzyl- β -oxobutyl- α -propionamide (IV) (1.5 g) was prep'd. by treating 2 g II with 2 g PhCH_2NH_2 in 10 ml EtOH at room temp., evapd. the solvent *in vacuo* and treating the residue with MeCO . IV is sol. in water and EtOH and insol. in Me_2CO . The hydrazide, m. 70°, of $\text{H}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ was prep'd. by refluxing 2.54 g I and 1 g $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2 hrs. in 5 ml EtOH; evapn. left a glassy material. M. Hudlicky

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C.A.

New synthesis of 2,5-xyleneol. V. Reticha and M. Protiva (Pharm. Works, Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 157-8 (1951). m-Cresol (I) was transformed to 4-dimethylaminomethyl-m-cresol (II) with Et₃NH and CH₃I. II was hydrogenated to 2,5-xyleneol (III), this transformed to 4-nitroso-2,5-xyleneol (IV), which was oxidized to 2,5-xylolhydroquinone (V), reduction of which gave 2,5-xylolhydroquinone (VI). I (54 g.) in 25 ml. MeOH was treated with 44 g. Et₃NH and 70 g. 32% aq. CH₃I (the temp. rose to 60-70°), the mixt. stirred 3 hrs., the org. layer sepd. and distd., a yielding 65.2 g. (68%) II, b.p. 114-25°; *pure*, m. 142.5-3°. II (62 g.) hydrogenated at 180-200° and an initial pressure of 150 atm. over 6 g. Raney Ni yielded 31 g. (80%) III, b.p. 200-10° (mostly 204-6°), m. 71-3°. III (12.2 g.) was nitrosated to give 10 g. IV, m. 162° (decomp.). To crude IV from 31 g. III was added with cooling 80 g. Na₂Cr₂O₇ and 150 ml. H₂SO₄; after 2 days, steam distn. gave 10 g. V, m. 123-1° (from dil. EtOH). A lower yield of V was obtained by coupling III with diazotized sulfanilic acid, reducing the azo compd., and oxidizing the 4-amino-2,5-xyleneol. V (17 g.) was reduced with 30 g. Zn in 100 ml. AcOH and 30 ml. water by boiling 15 min., yielding 12 g. VI, m. 212-15°.

M. Hudlický

CA

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Derivatives of β -cynanopropionic acid. M. Protiva, V. Rejchla, and J. O. Jäck. *Chem. Listy* 44, 231-2 (1950). ... KCN (108 g.) in 400 ml. 96% EtOH, at 50° was treated with 240 g. $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ in 150 ml. EtOH; after the spontaneous reaction subsided, the mixt. was refluxed 2.5 hrs., the NaBr filtered off, the EtOH evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue extd. with CHCl_3 , the CHCl_3 stripped off, and the residue distd. at 110-1° at 15 mm. or 120 ° at 20 mm. to yield 112 g. (67%) $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ (I). I (83.5 g.), 25 g. EtOH, and 400 ml. Et_2O satd. with dry HCl with cooling yielded 95 g. (91%) $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN} \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{OEt}$ (II); HCl soln, m. 102-5° (decompn.), after standing in the icebox, II (50.9 g.) in 50 ml. EtOH, allowed to stand with 150 ml. 6% NH₃ in EtOH 12 hrs. at room temp. and a few hrs. in the icebox, yielded 11 g. 2-imino-5-pyrrolidone (III), m. 180-5° (raised by a few crystals, from dil. EtOH to 227-30° (decompn.)). III (2 g.) gave 0.8 g. succinimide by hydrolysis with 50 ml. water after refluxing 3 hrs. Hydrolysis of III by Ba(OH)₂ gave succinic acid. *N*-Benzyl- β -carbalkoxypropionamide (IV) (1.5 g.) was prepd. by treating 2 g. II with 2 g. PhCH_2NH_2 in 10 ml. EtOH at room temp.; evapn. the solvent *in vacuo* and treating the residue with Me_2CO . IV is sol. in water and EtOH and insol. in Me_2CO . The hydrazide, m. 70°, of $\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{CN})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ was prepd. by refluxing 2.54 g. I and 1 g. $\text{NaNH}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2 hrs. in 5 ml. EtOH; evapn. left a glassy material.

M. Hudlický

Chem A

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Antinistamine substances XVII Derivatives of 1-phenylindan, 1-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene, and 2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline. M. Protiva, A. Refecka, M. Borovička, and J. O. Jilek (United Pharm. Works, Prague). *Collection Czech. Chem. Commun.* 15, 532-40 (1950) (in English). --Higher homologs and cyclic analogs of benadryl and of antergan were prepd. and tested for antihistaminic activity. 1,1-Diphenylpropyl 2-dimethylaminoethyl ether, b.p. 139-41°, from PhC(OH)Et, Me₂NCH₂CH₂Cl, and NaNH₂ in C₆H₆; HCl salt, m. 180-81°, activity 5 (benadryl = 100). 1,1-Diphenylbutyl 2-dimethylaminoethyl ether, b.p. 140-3°, HCl salt, m. 181°, activity 5. di-1-Phenyl-1-indanol (I), impure oil, from 1-indanone, PhMgBr, and Me₂C=O; di-1-Phenyl-1-(2-dimethylaminoethoxy)indan, b.p. 154-60°, from I and Me₂NCH₂CH₂Cl; methiodide, m. 177-85°, activity 20. di-1-Phenyl-1-(2-dimethylaminoethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene, b.p. 156-60°, from

1-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthol, m.p. 198-9°, activity 10. di-2-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (II), b.p. 148-50°, from 2-phenylquinoline, H₂ and Raney Ni at 100 atm. and 60-70°, was purified as the Ac deriv., m. 71-2°, pivalonate, m. 194-6°, decomps. 2-Phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline, b.p. 140-50°, from the mother liquor of the Ac deriv. of II; HCl salt, m. 195-7°, pivalate, m. 155-7°. 1-Substituted derivs. of II: 2-dimethylaminoethyl 2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline, from II as above, m. 142-6088° (pivalate, m. 194-4°); HCl salt, activity 100. di-2-dimethylaminoethyl, b.p. 175-8°, pivalate, m. 140-4°, HCl salt, m. 170-4°, activity 20. 2,2-di-1-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline, m. 168-9°, HCl salt, m. 237-8°, activity 50. 2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl, b.p. 202-6°, m. 108-100° (pivalate, m. 151-15°); HCl salt, m. 200-4°, activity 10. cf. C. 1, 45, 577.

Alfred Hofbauer

1951

[illegible]

CA

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Synthetic experiments in the pyrimidine series. V. Refeha and M. Itoiva. *Chem. Ind.* 44, 252-5 (1950). With the general objective of preparing 5-(2-aminoethyl)-pyrimidine the following compounds were prepared: 2-mercapto-6-diethyl-5-(2-carboxyethyl)pyrimidine (I) from triethylcarboxylate (II), 2-amino-4-methyl-5-(2-carboxyethyl)-6-diethylpyrimidine (III) from diethyl carboxylate (IV), 2-amino-4-methyl-5-(2-carboxyethyl)-6-diethylpyrimidine (V) from III, 2-mercapto-6-diethyl-5-(2-diethylaminoethyl)pyrimidine (VI) from diethyl (2-diethylaminoethyl)malonate (VII) and (2-diethylaminoethyl)carboxylate (VIII). Na₂CO₃·Et₂O, heated 1 hr. at 100° with 90.5 g. triethylcarboxylate, the mixt. refluxed 1 hr., the Na₂CO₃ filtered off, the mixt. stripped in vacuo, and the residue distd. to yield 70 g. (58%) II, bp 161-175°, mostly bp 169-72°. II (15.6 g.) and CS₂·NH₃ were refluxed 20 hrs. in 90 ml. EtOH with 1.38 g. Na, the EtOH distd. off, the residue distd. with 80 ml. water, made alk. with 5 ml. 40% NaOH, and the soln. filtered and acidified with 15 ml. HCl to yield 5.9 g. (40%) I, m. 235-6°. IV (69%) bp 153-7°, was prepd. by the method of Findlay and Donquerry (*J. C. I.* 44, 602). IV (19 g.), 14 g. guanidine carbonate, and 180 ml. abs. EtOH, refluxed 10 hrs., and the ppt. (19.5 g., 59%) crysd. from EtOH, yield III, m. 237-8° (decomps.). The HCl salt, III and 20 ml. 10% HCl by boiling 20 min.; the product (1 g.) was sol. in water, less sol. in EtOH, and sparingly sol. in Me₂CO. V, m. above 270°, was prepd. from III by hydrolysis with water, 12% HCl, and NaNO₂, or by Et₂O and 32 g. CH₃CO₂Et, were refluxed 3 hrs., the ether salt removed, the C₂H₅ distd. off, and the residue distd. to yield 23 g. (65%) VII, bp 148-84°, b₂ 115-16°. VII (7.8 g.) and CS₂·NH₃ were refluxed 10 hrs. with 30 ml. EtOH (contg. 0.60 g. Na, the EtOH distd. off, the mixt. treated with 20 ml. water, exhd. with ether to remove unreacted VII, and the aq. layer neutralized with 60 ml. 0.5 N HCl; a small amt. of crystals, m. above 270°, insol. in water and EtOH, and sol. in dil. NaOH and HCl, mp. CH₃CO₂Et₂ (16 g.), 2.3 g. Na, and 100 ml. abs. C₂H₅ were refluxed 5 hrs., then 1 hr. with 7.5 g. CICH₂CS₂ in 80 ml. C₂H₅, dried, the solvent distd. off, and the residue distd. to yield 6 g. NCCCH₂CH(CO₂Et)₂, bp 110-15°, b₂ 120-3°. VIII, b₂ 100-2°, was prepd. by refluxing 1 hr. a mixt. of 3.5 g. Na powder in 100 ml. C₂H₅ and 15.2 g. Ac₂CH₃, adding 20.5 g. Et₃NCH₂CH₂Cl, refluxing an addnl. 3 hrs., removing the salt, distg. off the C₂H₅, and fractionating the residue in vacuo (14 g.) at 140-60° (most part 145-8°) and 17 mm.

M. Hudlicky

SPICHA, J.

J. S. GILKIN. Chem. Distr 43, 100-13, 1949

RELICHA, V.

M. PROTIVA, Collection Czech. Chem. Commun. 13, 326-39, 1948

CA

10

Antihistamine compounds. XIX. Oxygen analog of antergan. V. Relicha and M. Protiva (Pharm. Works, Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 158-9 (1951). As an O analog of antergan, *N*-(2-methoxyethyl)-*N*-benzylaniline (I) was prepd. by refluxing 18.5 g. PhNHCH_2Ph , 0.5 g. $\text{MeOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, and 4.3 g. NaNH_2 10 hrs in 100 ml C_6H_6 ; after decomn. of the mixt. with water, the C_6H_6 layer yielded 18 g. bs , 135-55°, which, purified by acetylating the admixed PhNHCH_2Ph , gave pure I, bs , 144-5°. XX. Some new basic ethers. M. Protiva and J. O. Hlek. *Ibid.* 159-60.— Ph_2COH and $\text{Ph}(\text{PhCH}_2\text{COH})$ refluxed several hrs. with $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ (I) and NaNH_2 in C_6H_6 yield approx. 50% $\text{Ph}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5$, *m.* 88-90° [*methiodide*, *m.* 220.5° (from EtOH)], and $\text{Ph}(\text{PhCH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5)$, *bs*, 205-15° [*methiodide*, *m.* 200-10° (from EtOH)], resp. Similarly, 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethoxy]-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-(*p*-tolyl)ethane was obtained from 3-pyridyl (*p*-tolyl)methylcarbinol and 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl chloride by refluxing with NaNH_2 in C_6H_6 , evapn. the solvent, and purifying the product by chromatography; *dipicrate*, *m.* 160.2° (from $\text{EtOH-Me}_2\text{CO}$). Ph_2CHSH , I, and NaNH_2 gave $\text{Ph}_2\text{CHSCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5$, which was isolated as the viscous prepd. $\text{Ph}_2\text{CHSCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5$ was obtained as the succinate, *m.* 124° ($\text{EtOH-Me}_2\text{CO}$). Cf. *C.A.* 45, 65214. M. Hudlický

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POLAK, K., MD; KEMICHA, V; KUBAR, M; KLIKA, J; KLESTIL, F;
DANEJS, J; KALALOVA, D.

Institute of Public Health (Ustav narodniho zdravi),
Jachymovske doly (for all)

Trnava, Prakticky lekar, No 16, 1963, p 628

"The Study of Morphological and Functional Condition of
Blood and Marrow Elements of the Workers in the
Jachymov Mines."

(7)

Reficha, Václav

✓ Compounds with antihistamine and antispasmodic activity.
Václav Reficha and Miroslav Protiva. Czech. 84,865, Oct.
2, 1955. Condensation of 2-(p-methoxybenzylamino)pyri-
dine (I) with 2-piperidino- or 2-morpholinoethyl halides
yields products showing biol. activity, notably high anti-
histamine effects. I (16.7 g.) in 100 ml. dry C₆H₆ treated
with 11.5 g. 2-piperidinoethyl chloride and 3.4 g. NaNH₂.
the mixt. allowed to stand overnight, refluxed on a steam
bath 6 hrs., dild. with water, extd. with Et₂O, and the ext.
dild. yields 2-(p-methoxybenzyl(2-piperidinoethyl)amino)-
pyridine, b₁ 220-8°; monohydrate (60%), m. 122-3.5°
(from EtOH). Analogously was prepd. 2-(p-methoxybenzyl-
(2-morpholinoethyl)amino)pyridine, b₁ 230-40°; monohydrate
(70%), m. 110°. L. J. Urbánek

2

REMLCHA, Vaclav, inz.

Use of chemicals in animal production. Tech praca 16 no.12:949-
951 D '64.

1. State Commission for the Development and Coordination of Science
and Technology, Prague.

POLAK, H.; RERICHA, Vl.; KLESTIL, Fr.; BARTEJS, J.

Volumetric and morphological changes in blood cells of workers employed in mining and processing of radioactive raw materials. Prac. lek. 14 no.9:413-420 N '62.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a prevence chorob z povolani, Jachymov.
(URANIUM) (MINING) (BLOOD CELLS)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

B.A.

C - 3

2276. Reactions during potassium opening-up of organic compounds. IV. G. Kates and A. Rauh (Mikrochem. mikrochim. Acta, 1962, 89, 78-80).—The 1-oxazinium product formed during K opening-up of org. compounds is finely-divided or colloidal dispersed C. K acetylide is formed during the reaction. K compounds give KCN. O. D. SALTMAIER.

1. BIRTH

"Administrative courts and financial administration." p. 450 (FINANSIJE, Vol. 7, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

BRODYANSKIY, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BAZHENOV, M.I., inzh.; VOLKOV, P.V.,
inzh.; KRUSHINSKIY, M.M., inzh.; RERIKH, V.K., inzh.

Drying of oxygen by cooling. Prom.energ. 17 no.4:21-25 Ap
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Oxygen--Drying)

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications.
ABS. JOUR. : ZHURNAL, No. 23 1958, No. 23243
AUTHOR : Bernberg, A.
TITLE : Machinery and Flour-Grinding Equipment Abroad
ORIG. REF. : Tekst. zborn.-mlynarski, 1958, 2, No. 12, 347-
348
ABSTRACT : Presented is a brief characteristic of machi-
nery employed for husking and polishing of
grain and also of separators and portable pneu-
matic loaders. -- Z. Fabinskiy

CARD:

1/1

RERIKH, Yu.N. [deceased]

Expedition of the Academician H.K.Rerikh to Central Asia in 1925-
1928. Vop.geog.no.50:257-262 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Rerikh, Nikolai Konstaninovich, 1874-1947)
(Central Asia--Discovery and exploration)

RERYCH, J.

Machinery for mine mechanization at the 2d Exhibition of the Czechoslovak Machinery Industry in Brno. p. 99.

(Uhli, Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
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RERYCH, J.

"Remarks on the Economic Aspects of Construction Works." p. 129 (ZA SOCIALISTICKOU
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,
April 1954. Unclassified.

RES, D.

Description and functioning of the UKD 1 single-channel apparatus for a wireless telephone relay p. 112. ELEKTROTEHNISKI VESTNIK (Institut za elektrisko gospodarstvo, Fakulteta za elektrotehniko in Institut za elektroizvedbo) Ljubljana. Vol. 24, no. 415, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accession Lists (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

RES, L. S., RUSKOV, L. S., and STOYKOV, G. N.

1 Schnipovskiy Land, 11/13 fl. 63, Moscow-"Growing of Piesoelectric Crystals in USSR" (Section 14-15) a paper submitted at the General Assembly and International Congress of Crystallography, 10-19 Jul 57, Montreal, Canada.

C1- C-3,800,189

RES, Dusan, dipl. inz. (Ljubljana); LOGAR, Franc (Ljubljana);
VUGRINEC, Jozе (Ljubljana)

Apparatus for radio relay links, type PIM 1-400. Pt. 1.
Elektr vest 30 no. 10/12:280-284 '62/'63

RES, Dusan, dipl. inz.; LOGAR, Franc

Tenth anniversary of the first radio relay link fitted
with Yugoslav-made apparatus. Elektr vest 30 no. 10/12:
273-279 '62/'63.

1. Institute of Automation, Research and Development
Branch 2, Ljubljana, Trzaska 2.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 10, 1959, 35718.

Author : Kvarda, F. and Res, M.

Inst :

Title : Rapid and Precise Methods for the Determination of the
Physical Properties of Glass.

Orig Pub: Sklar a Keramik, 8, No 8, 240-242 (1958) (in Czech)

Abstract: The authors describe a number of modern methods
for determining the physical properties of glasses
(the accelerated and simple method for the deter-
mination of the dilatometric characteristics of
glass, the so-called 2-wire method, the determina-

Card : 1/2

RTD, J.

Survey of the improvers' movement in Slovakia according to individual branches of production; p. 511.

TECHNICKA PRÁCA. Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 11, Nov 1955.

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RESH, I [Reš, J.], doktor med.; BRET, I., [Bret, J.], doktor med.; LISHKOVA, M.
[Liškova, M.], doktor med.

Splenoportography in the diagnosis of epigastric tumors.
Khirurgia 35 no.2:10-20 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

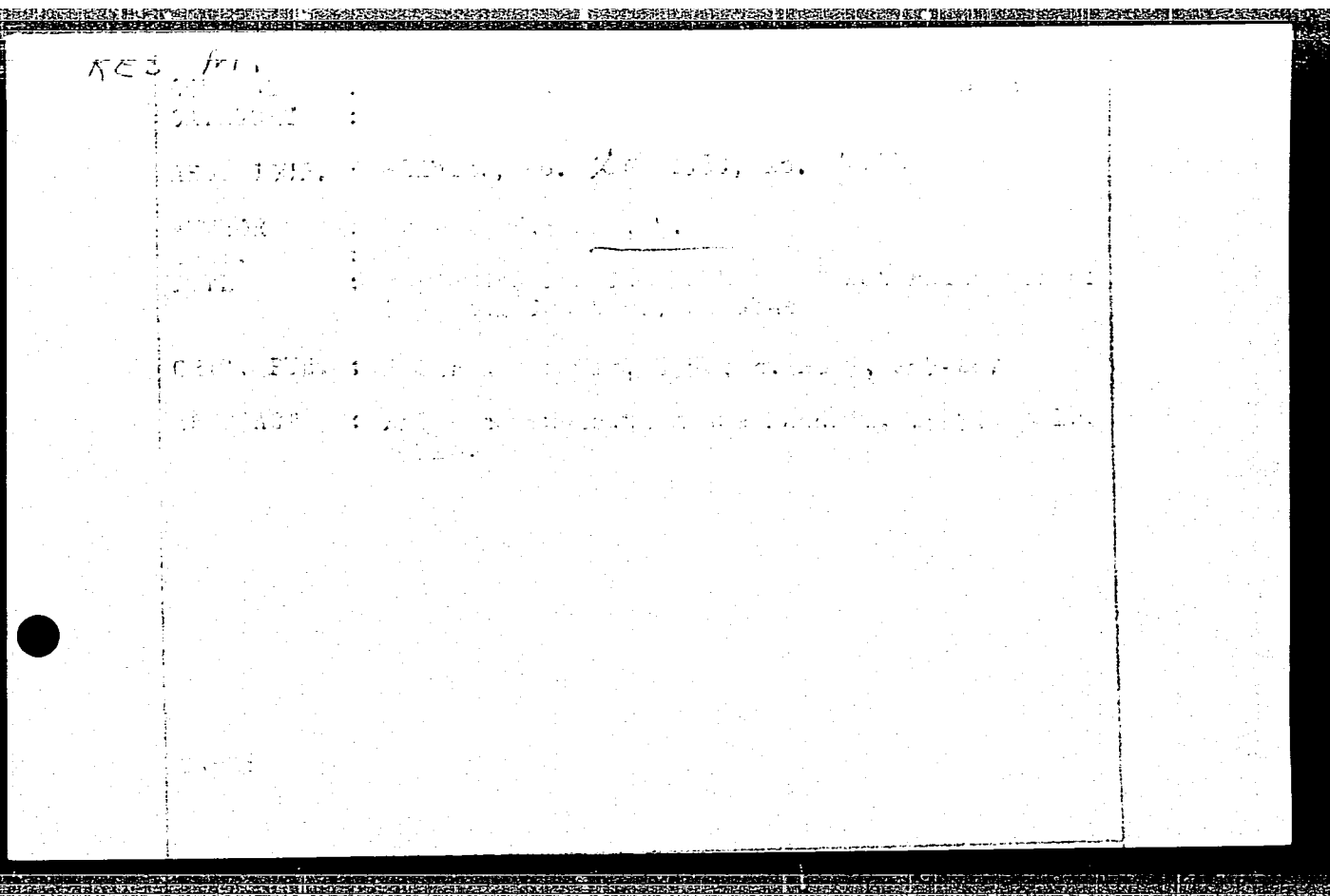
1. Iz TSentral'noy bol'nitsy v Prage (zav. rentgenologicheskim
otdeleniyem - doktor meditsiny F.Dulik, zav.otdeleniyem grudnoy
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(ABDOMEN, neoplasms,

epigastric, splenoporticographic diag. (Rus))

(ANGIOGRAPHY,

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RES, Miloslav, inz.

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Instruments for determining the point of glass softening, according to Littleton, a new help in the measuring technique. p. 209.

SKLAR A KERAMIK. (Ministerstvo spotrebneho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, No. 7, July 1959.

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Uncl.

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For better utilization of the Danner machine, p. 285, SKLAR A KERAMIK
(Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

RES, Miloslav, inz., C.Sc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

Examination of the origin of microscopic fissures in the porcelain
electric bulbs. (To be contd.). Sklar a keramik 12 no.11:323-326 N
'62.

1. Tesla, n.p., Praha - Holesovice.

RES, Miloslav, inž., C.Sc.

Examination of the origin of microscopic fissures in thin-walled electric bulbs. (Conclusion). Sklar a keramik 12 no.12:347-349 D '62.

1. Tesla, narodni podnik, Praha - Holesovice.

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Examples of the use of apparatus for the determination of
the flow point. Sklar a keramik 13 no.11:299-302 N°63.

1. Tesla, n.p., Praha-Holesovice.

An investigation of changes ...

Z/013/63/000/002/001/001
E112/E436

control depend on temperature differences $\Delta T (^{\circ}\text{C})$ at $\log \eta = 7.6$. Diagrams are presented from which temperatures at $\log \eta = 7.6$ can be computed from dilatation measurements and from the relative difference $\Delta T (^{\circ}\text{C})$ for standard and the test specimens. Discrepancies between theoretical and practical results for the temperature range of 585 to 607 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ at $\log \eta = 7.6$ were of the order of 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Accurate values for the change of physical properties of lead glasses can be determined, therefore, by measuring the main parameters (dilatation, density and temperature) and by periodical analysis of its chemical composition. There are 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tesla Holešovice, národní podnik.

Card 2/2

HUNGARY

SAS, M., Dr, KOVACS, L., Dr, RESCH, B., Dr, SZONTAGH, F., Dr; Medical University of Szeged, Gynecological Clinic (director: SZONTAGH, Ferenc, Dr) (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Női Klinika).

"Effect of Oral Progestogens (Lyndiol, Enovid) on Individual Phases of the Reproductive Process of Rabbits (Postovulatory Inhibitory Effect)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 36, 4 Sep 66, pages 1702-1703.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of Lyndiol and Enovid on individual phases of the reproductive cycle was studied in mature rabbits. Ovulation was inhibited by the administration of the compounds when started immediately after copulation. The longer the time between copulation and the beginning of treatment, the later phases were inhibited by the treatment. Ovulation was no longer inhibited when treatment was started 30-72 hours after copulation although pregnancy remained inhibited. This effect was termed "postovulatory inhibitory effect"; its mechanism is not yet known - it is possible that implantation is inhibited although destruction of the fertilized ovum itself by the compounds also remains a possibility. 1 Hungarian, 4 Western references.

1/1

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SZABO, Kroly, dr.; ILLES, Erno, dr.; WALLACHER, Lajos, dr.; RESCH, Gyula, dr.

Concurrent benign and malignant tumors of the bronchi. Orv. hetil.
103 no.28:1324-1328 15 JI '62.

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(BRONCHI neopl)

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45-48 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

ILIC, Cedomir; NIKOLIC, Miroslav; BANOVIC, Natalija; RESANOVIC, Djorde

Cystic formations of the paranasal sinuses. Srpski arh. celok.
lek. 91 no.1:49-52 Ja '63.

1. Otorinolaringolosko odeljenje Gradske bolnice u Beogradu
Sef: dr. Cedomir Ilic.

(PARANASAL SINUSES) (CYSTS)

RESANOVIC, G.

"Dyes of the Verilan type for uncombed wool."

p. 145 (TEkstilna Industrija) Vol 4, no. 4, April, 1956
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
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